UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/SPC/46/L.2
8 October 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 70

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Samoa, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 45/71 of 11 December 1990, in which, inter alia, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, 1/

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

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1/ A/46/218.

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee, 2/

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-six years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific cooperation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important coordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. Endorses the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. Also requests the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their cooperation in this field;

8. Invites Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

2/ A/38/142, para. 5.

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/SPC/46/L.3
14 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 69

PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF SMALL STATES

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates and Vanuatu: draft resolution

Protection and security of small States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/51 of 8 December 1989, in which it recognized that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs,

Reaffirming its commitment to international peace and security,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

Conscious that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs and may have special needs consonant with the right to sovereignty and territorial integrity,

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1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Concerned at the danger that mercenaries and terrorists, as well as drug traffickers, can represent for small States,

Condemning all acts of aggression, including those against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General 2/ on the implementation of resolution 44/51,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for the report on the implementation of resolution 44/51;

2. Recognizes that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their external affairs;

3. Stresses the vital importance for all States of the unconditional respect by all States of all the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and their consistent application;

4. Stresses also the importance of strengthening the regional security arrangements by increasing interaction, cooperation and consultation;

5. Appeals to the relevant regional and international organizations to provide assistance when requested by small States for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles of the Charter;

6. Urges the Secretary-General to continue to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways and means, within the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter, of preserving the security of small States;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the members of the Security Council and other interested governments, taking into account the changing international climate and the emergence of new States, and to submit a report to the General Assembly its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Protection and security of small States".

2/ A/46/339.

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/SPC/46/L.3*
15 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 69

PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF SMALL STATES

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates and Vanuatu: draft resolution

Protection and security of small States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/51 of 8 December 1989, in which it recognized that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs,

Reaffirming its commitment to international peace and security,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

Conscious that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs and may have

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

special needs consonant with the right to sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Concerned at the danger that mercenaries and terrorists, as well as drug traffickers, can represent for small States,

Condemning all acts of aggression, including those against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General 2/ on the implementation of resolution 44/51,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for the report on the implementation of resolution 44/51;

2. Recognizes that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs;

3. Stresses the vital importance for all States of the unconditional respect by all States of all the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and their consistent application;

4. Stresses also the importance of strengthening the regional security arrangements by increasing interaction, cooperation and consultation;

5. Appeals to the relevant regional and international organizations to provide assistance when requested by small States for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles of the Charter;

6. Urges the Secretary-General to continue to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways and means, within the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter, of preserving the security of small States;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the members of the Security Council and other interested governments, taking into account the changing international climate and the emergence of new States, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Protection and security of small States".

2/ A/46/339.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/SPC/46/L.4
11 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 37

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Request for hearing

Letter dated 10 October 1991 from Ms. Beatrice von Roemer, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, addressed to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee*

New York

I would respectfully request being placed on the list of speakers in order to make a statement on behalf of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on the item "Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa".

(Signed) Beatrice von ROEMER

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* Distributed in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Political Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 1991.

91-33708 2636i (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/SPC/46/L.4/Add.1
15 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 37

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Request for hearing

Addendum

Letter dated 11 October 1991 from Mr. Joseph D. Reilly, Progressive Librarians Guild (USA), addressed to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee*

Connecticut

I hereby request your permission to testify before the Special Political Committee's hearings on the "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", scheduled for 14 November 1991.

I will be speaking on behalf of the Progressive Librarians Guild (USA), and will update the Committee on developments that have taken place since my testimony last year.

If possible, I would prefer to speak towards the end of the speakers scheduled for the hearings.

(Signed) Joseph D. REILLY

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* Distributed in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Political Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 1991.

91-34086 2682g (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/SPC/46/L.4/Add.2
17 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 37

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Request for hearing

Addendum

Letter dated 16 October 1991 from Mr. David Ridenour, The National Center for Public Policy Research, addressed to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee*

Washington, D.C.

I am writing to request permission to testify before the Special Political Committee on Apartheid during the upcoming hearings scheduled for 14 November.

I am Vice-President of The National Center for Public Policy Research, a non-partisan, educational foundation in Washington, D.C. Since 1986, I have specialized in United States policy towards South Africa and I have written over 25 position papers on the topic. My articles on South Africa have appeared in numerous newspapers and journals of opinion, including the Christian Science Monitor, the Detroit News, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Arizona Republic and many others. Last year, I testified before the Special Political Committee.

If at all possible, I would prefer being allotted a time slot the afternoon of 14 November.

(Signed) David RIDENOUR

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* Distributed in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Political Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 1991.

91-34439 2765j (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/SPC/46/L.4/Add.3
31 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 37

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Request for hearing

Addendum

Letter dated 29 October 1991 from Miss Salisha Evans, Young People against Apartheid, addressed to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee*

Atlanta

I am a fourteen-year old sophomore student at North Atlanta High School. I am also the organizer of the organization "Young People against Apartheid". Please consider this a formal request to be invited to address your Committee during your November hearings in connection with the item "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa".

(Signed) Salisha EVANS
Chairperson

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* Distributed in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Political Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 1991.

91-36390 3411a (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly

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31 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 37

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Request for hearing

Addendum

Facsimile dated 31 October 1991 from Dr. S. E. M. Pheko, Chief Representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to the United Nations, addressed to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee*

New York

The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania requests to be heard by the Special Political Committee during its hearings in connection with the item "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa" on 14 November 1991.

(Signed) S. E. M. PHEKO
Chief Representative
to the United Nations

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* Distributed in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Political Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 1991.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
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A/SPC/46/L.4/Add.5
6 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 37

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Request for hearing

Addendum

Letter dated 31 October 1991 from Ms. Gay J. McDougall, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law, addressed to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee*

Washington, D.C.

I would be grateful for the opportunity to make a statement at your upcoming hearings on the agenda item, "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa".

The Southern Africa Project of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law has been actively involved in giving direct assistance to the democratic forces in South Africa since 1967. Since then we have paid for the defense of thousands of political prisoners and worked with human rights lawyers and organizations across South Africa. In the United States we have played an important role in lobbying for sanctions and monitoring the enforcement of those sanctions. In Namibia, we were the only international non-governmental organization that established a presence on the ground throughout the period of implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) to monitor the South African Government's compliance with the

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* Distributed in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Political Committee at its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 1991.

requirements of that resolution. Because our Board of Directors is comprised of some of the most prestigious corporate lawyers and law school deans, we have been able to exercise considerable influence among mainstream public policy makers.

(Signed) Gay J. MCDOUGALL
Director
Southern Africa Project

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/SPC/46/L.5
23 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 75

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the
Committee on Information

Draft resolution A

Information in service of humanity

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information, 1/

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information, 2/

Urges that all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, deeply concerned by the disparities existing between developed and developing countries and the consequences of every kind arising from those disparities that affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals in developing countries to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/46/21).

2/ A/46/449.

ethical values through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources of and their free access to information, recognizing the call in this context for what in the United Nations and at various international forums has been termed "a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process", should:

(a) Cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with due regard for their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by those countries, and in order to enable them and the public, private or other media in developing countries to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and increase the participation of media and individuals in the communication process, and to ensure a free flow of information at all levels;

(b) Ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them;

(c) Provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries;

(d) Enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to improve the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;

(e) Aim, in addition to bilateral cooperation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and the media, public, private or other, in the developing countries, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including:

(i) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(ii) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and the media, public, private or other, in developing countries, to have, by using their national and regional resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;

(iii) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(iv) The facilitation, as appropriate, of access by the developing countries to advanced communication technology available on the open market;

(f) Provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which should support both public and private media.

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/SPC/46/L.6
23 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 75

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Committee on Information

Draft resolution B

United Nations public information policies and activities

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information, 1/

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information, 2/

1. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations adopted by the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions:

(a) The United Nations system as a whole should cooperate in a concerted manner, through its information services and the coordination of the Joint

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/46/21).

2/ A/46/449.

United Nations Information Committee, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(b) Reaffirming the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, coordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, the Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter, the priority areas defined by the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. The Secretary-General should ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(i) Cooperates more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contribution of the Department to the efforts of the organization; and expresses interest in the continuation of the practice of a comprehensive statement by a representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at each subtantive session of the Committee on Information;

(ii) Enhances its cooperation with news agencies of and in the developing countries, in particular the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries and the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with other news agencies and intergovernmental and regional organizations;

(iii) Continues to disseminate, in coordination with the information services of other relevant agencies, information about United Nations activities pertaining, inter alia, to:

a. International peace and security;

b. Disarmament;

c. Peace-keeping operations;

d. Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories; in the light of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;

e. The elimination of foreign occupation;

f. Human rights;

g. The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

h. The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;

i. The problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic cooperation aimed at resolving external debt problems;

j. The least developed countries;

k. The environment and development;

l. The campaign against terrorism in all its forms, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;

m. The international fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

(iv) Does its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;

(v) Enhances the effectiveness of its activities and the dissemination of information on United Nations activities against the policies and practices of apartheid, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of that issue;

(vi) Continues to disseminate information about activities of the United Nations directed at a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of international conflicts by exclusively peaceful means, as highlighted in the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Organization;

(vii) Continues to cover all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in particular, and current developments in that region, and reports thereon to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session, in 1992;

(viii) In situations requiring immediate and special response, provides the necessary level of information support for the activities of the United Nations;

(c) The Department of Public Information should continue its efforts in promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and in strengthening the image of the United Nations system as a whole and, in this connection, it is recommended that the Secretary-General should ensure that the Department:

(i) Continues to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting all the material that it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

(ii) Continues to apply, in the context of the review of its role, performance and methods of work, appropriate modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities;

(iii) Considers expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users;

(iv) Continues its cooperation with those countries which have expressed readiness to assist the United Nations in resuming short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge and encourages expansion of such a type of cooperation with those developed and developing countries having recognized capabilities in this field;

(v) Takes adequate measures to resume the taped radio programmes, which it has temporarily curtailed, if so requested by broadcasting stations;

(vi) Continues its briefing, assistance and orientation programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries focused on United Nations-related issues;

(vii) Provides, on the basis of its activities, information to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization about new forms of cooperation, at the regional and subregional levels, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the information and communication infrastructure of developing countries;

(viii) Cooperates with educational institutions of Member States and with educators and education policy makers, informing them about United Nations activities;

(ix) Considers as of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the publication, in the Arabic and Spanish languages, of the annual press release containing the resolutions and decisions, and the results of the voting adopted by the General Assembly, after each annual session of the General Assembly;

(x) Ensures adequate daily coverage of United Nations open meetings in the two working languages of the Secretariat, reflecting the views of all delegations with accuracy and objectivity. The Department should also continue to cooperate closely with and provide assistance to members of the United Nations Correspondents' Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, press conferences and briefings, which provide them with basic information for reporting;

(xi) Uses the official languages of the United Nations adequately in its written and audiovisual materials and makes balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat;

(xii) Ensures timely distribution of its material to subscribers and to United Nations information centres;

(d) The Department of Public Information should produce and distribute its publications in a timely manner:

(i) The improvement in format and printing of the UN Chronicle is welcome. The Department is encouraged to continue to consider the interest of specific target audiences as it formulates its editorial policies; and take action to expand its circulation in order to make it easily accessible;

(ii) Notes the report of the Secretary-General on the Yearbook of the United Nations and shares the assessment of the Secretary-General regarding unacceptable delays in the publication of the Yearbook. The Committee recommends continuation of the Yearbook and stresses the continuing importance of maintaining the strict editorial independence, objectivity and comprehensiveness of the Yearbook and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the report, particularly as regards paragraphs 66 and 67;

(e) Taking note of the Secretary-General's report of 15 February 1991, and recalling his report on assistance to those front-line States broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa, requests the Secretary-General to assist to the greatest extent possible, those front-line States in pursuing their concerns in the light of paragraph 6 of the Secretary-General's report of 15 February 1991;

(f) The Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for the publications Development Forum and Africa Recovery;

(g) It is recognised that United Nations information centres constitute an important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the people of the world. Therefore, the Department should conduct periodic

evaluation of the efficiency of each centre in disseminating information about the United Nations, through the national media, information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations. The evaluation should be used by the Committee to develop a broad framework in relation to the range of functions of the centres taking into account the United Nations resources, and requirements of the regions;

(h) The Department should coordinate closely with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work, taking into account the functional autonomy that the United Nations information centres should have. In this respect, the Department should, in countries where no local United Nations information centre exists, ensure that adequate information about the United Nations is provided. In addition, the Department should develop a framework for coordinating the information work carried out by the United Nations offices and officers serving in those countries where no United Nations information centre exists;

(i) Recognizing that the United Nations information centres have been called upon to undertake tasks beyond their specific mandate upon the request of other organizations in the system, the Department should make every effort, where this is felt necessary, to seek reimbursement so that it can carry out the tasks without impairing its effectiveness in its specific duties;

(j) Requests the Secretary-General to study ways of ensuring a qualitative balance among United Nations information centres all over the world with respect to the discharge of their responsibilities, budget allocations for such centres, the deployment of resources, and services of specialists in the field of information, and to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session;

(k) Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at all sessions of the Committee on the budget of each of the United Nations information centres, including detailed information on the level of assistance being provided by the host countries;

(l) Taking note of the request for the enhancing of United Nations information centres in Tehran, Dar es Salaam, Dhaka and Bujumbura, the Committee on Information recommends that the Department of Public Information provide the necessary professionals and equipment where necessary;

(m) The Committee on Information recommends that, pending final discussions with the Secretariat, the General Assembly consider approval of the establishment of a new United Nations information centre in San'a, Yemen. The Committee takes note of the requests of Costa Rica and Bulgaria to have information components in their countries;

(n) Stressing the need for coordinating the information activities of the United Nations system and recognizing the important role that the Joint United Nations Information Committee plays in that regard, the Department of

Public Information is encouraged to continue its active participation in the work of the Committee;

(o) Taking into account the conclusion reached at the sixteenth session of the Joint United Nations Information Committee that the environment would presently constitute the highest priority issue suitable for inter-agency cooperation, the Department of Public Information should further pursue discussion of the implementation of a system-wide information programme for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(p) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations. However, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(q) In view of the importance of radio programmes in developing countries, the Secretary-General is requested to enhance the efficiency of and to ensure full programme delivery by all regional radio units, namely, the African, Asian, Caribbean, European, Latin American and Middle Eastern Units and the Anti-Apartheid Programmes Section, including production of radio programmes called for by General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983;

(r) All reports by the Secretary-General, as well as by representatives of the Department of Public Information, to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(i) Detailed information on the output of the Department on each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(ii) The costs of the activities undertaken on each topic;

(iii) Adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the products of the Department and analysis of feedback data received by it;

(iv) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(v) Evaluation by the Department of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

(s) In order to facilitate continued contact between the Department of Public Information and the Committee on Information between sessions, it is recommended that the Bureau of the Committee on Information, together with representatives of each regional group and China, in close contact with members of the Committee on Information should meet, as required, and consult at periodic intervals with the Department of Public Information;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/213 of 21 December 1988, 44/200 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/254 of 21 December 1990 and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session in 1992 on the implementation of a system-wide information programme for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session in 1992 on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution;

5. Invites Member States to submit observations and suggestions by 1 February 1992 to the Secretary-General, on ways and means of furthering the development of communications infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with a view to consolidating recent experience in the field of international cooperation aimed at enabling the developing countries to develop their own information and communication capacities, freely and independently, and further requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session;

6. Urges the Committee on Information through its Bureau and the representatives of each regional group and China, to work in close contact with the Joint United Nations Information Committee in order to facilitate United Nations information system cooperation and coordination in informing the peoples of the world of the Organization's aims and activities; also requests the Secretary-General to submit reports of the Joint United Nations Information Committee to the consecutive sessions of the Committee on information;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

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NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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24 October 1991

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Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda items 75 and 107

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/46/L.6

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/46/L.6, the General Assembly would call upon the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information activities, to implement recommendations adopted by the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session. Operative paragraphs 1 (l) and 1 (m) of the draft resolution, which would give rise to additional requirements, read as follows:

> "(l) Taking note of the request for the enhancing of United Nations information centres in Tehran, Dar es Salaam, Dhaka and Bujumbura, the Committee on Information recommends that the Department of Public Information provide the necessary professionals and equipment where necessary;
>
> "(m) The Committee on Information recommends that, pending final discussions with the Secretariat, the General Assembly consider approval of the establishment of a new United Nations information centre in San'a, Yemen ...".

B. Relationship of the request to the approved programme of work

2. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are related to major programme VIII, programme 38, Public information, subprogrammes 1 and 2 (Promotional services and Information services, respectively) of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, and to section 31, Public information, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. With regard to the enhancement of the United Nations information centres referred to in operative paragraph 1 (1) of the draft resolution, it is still the view of the Secretary-General that, as indicated to the Committee on Information, there appears to be no need for additional staff resources at the Centre at Bujumbura. Similarly, concerning the Centre at Dhaka, current arrangements for its administration appear adequate. On the other hand, with respect to the Centre at Dar es Salaam, the volume and nature of information activities undertaken by the Centre would warrant the establishment of a post of full-time Director. Provisions for equipment at these three centres would be reviewed with a view to supplementing them, as necessary, through redeployments.

4. As to the Information Centre at Tehran, its activities have been limited for the past years to the distribution of United Nations materials by United Nations Development Programme staff working part time on information activities under the supervision of the Resident Representative of UNDP. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Centre would be re-established on a fully operational basis.

5. Lastly, consultations have already taken place with regard to the possible opening of an information centre at San'a, Yemen. Subject to the approval by the General Assembly, an agreement on the subject would be concluded with the host country.

D. Additional requirements at full cost

6. On a full-cost basis, the additional requirements arising from operative paragraph 1 (1) of the draft resolution in question are estimated at $520,200 as follows:

(a) Bujumbura, Dar es Salaam and Dhaka

	United States dollars
Establishment of a post at the P-4 level for a full-time Director at Dar es Salaam	103 400
Acquisition of equipment and furniture for the information centres at Bujumbura, Dar es Salaam and Dhaka	90 000
Total	193 400

(b) Tehran

In order to bring the Information Centre at Tehran to a fully operational status, the total additional costs are projected at $326,800, as follows:

	United States dollars
Establishment of a post at the P-4 level for a full-time Director	103 400
Establishment of three local-level support posts	85 200
Recurrent operating costs: rental and maintenance of premises, utilities, communications, maintenance of equipment, supplies and services, overtime, travel of staff, library books, external translation	98 200
Non-recurrent initial expenses (acquisition of furniture and equipment)	40 000
Total	326 800

Actual costs may be reduced depending on the terms of the host country agreement to be renegotiated between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations.

7. In respect of the request contained in operative paragraph 1 (m) regarding the opening of an information centre in Yemen, based on negotiations which have already taken place, the host Government has offered the provision of rent-free premises at San'a. On that basis, the additional cost of opening an information centre at that location is estimated at $371,900, as follows:

		United States dollars
(a)	Establishment of a post at the P-4 level for a full-time Director	103 400
(b)	Establishment of five local-level support posts	142 000
(c)	Recurrent operating costs: maintenance of premises, utilities, communications, maintenance of equipment, supplies and services, overtime, travel of staff, library books, external translation	86 500
(d)	Non-recurrent initial expenses (acquisition of furniture and equipment)	40 000
	Total	371 900

E. Potential for absorption

8. The total additional requirements at full cost arising from the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/46/L.6 are thus estimated at $892,100. It is estimated that requirements for the acquisition of equipment at the information centres at Bujumbura, Dar es Salaam and Dhaka, estimated at $90,000 could be accommodated from within the overall resources under equipment and furniture included under section 31 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

F. Indication of additional requirements

9. On the above basis, the additional requirements arising from the draft resolution in question are estimated at $802,100.

G. Contingency fund

10. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of the current session.

11. No activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 31 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the implementation of the draft resolution may have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund adopted by the Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

H. Summary

12. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.6, it is estimated that an additional appropriation of $802,100 would be required under section 31 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. In addition, an amount of $72,400 would be required under section 36 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

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24 October 1991
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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-sixth session
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 75

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

Costa Rica: draft resolution

Questions relating to information

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of promoting publicity for the United Nations and sensitizing the public to its work at all levels, local, subregional and regional, in fulfilment of the mandates conferred by the General Assembly's resolutions and the recommendations of the forums of the United Nations system,

Considering the importance of providing education and training for radio broadcasters, journalists and audio-visual technicians in the developing countries,

Taking note of the proposal by the Government of Costa Rica for the establishment of a United Nations information centre in that country, taking advantage of the facilities offered by the University for Peace, which can serve as a site and an instrument for those purposes,

Aware that the University for Peace can serve as the headquarters of the United Nations information centre since it has the functional autonomy and efficient performance required for that purpose,

1. Decides to establish a United Nations Information Centre in Costa Rica, taking advantage of the facilities and premises offered by the University for Peace established by its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to hold consultations with the Government of Costa Rica and the University for Peace, with a view to finalizing the details of the implementation of this recommendation.

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NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/SPC/46/L.9
28 October 1991

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SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
Agenda item 74

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland: draft resolution

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 44/49 of 8 December 1989 and 45/75 of 11 December 1990,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its sessions in 1990 and 1991 and, in particular, the agreement reached on a number of conclusions and recommendations,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that the peace-making activities of the Secretary-General, which are his good offices, mediation, conciliation and other diplomatic efforts, conducted with due respect for the sovereignty of Member States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, constitute an essential function of the United Nations, and are among the important means for the prevention, containment and resolution of disputes and for maintaining international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require increasing human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces and of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Emphasizing that the current political atmosphere is propitious for achieving further progress in the work of the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind the fact that constructive exchanges of views on various practical aspects of peace-keeping operations can contribute favourably to the smooth and effective functioning of these operations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, 1/

Having examined the report of the Special Committee, 2/

I

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

II

2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations 3/ and invites the Secretary-General to continue to consider using civilian personnel in the peace-keeping tasks whenever the Secretary-General deems it appropriate, taking into account the operational and other relevant needs, as well as the requirement of cost-effectiveness of the peace-keeping operations;

3. Welcomes the training guidelines issued by the Secretariat in 1991 and urges the Secretariat to keep the guidelines updated;

4. Requests the Secretariat to consider in due course the utility of similar guidelines for the training of civilian specialized units, including civilian police;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/46/1).

2/ A/46/254.

3/ A/45/502.

5. Recognizes the importance of peace-keeping training and considers it useful for the Secretariat to designate a focal point for all such related activities;

6. Again encourages those Member States with national or regional training programmes to provide access to those programmes, as appropriate, to other interested Member States;

7. Further encourages all Member States conducting training in peace-keeping to include cross-cultural education in existing training programmes;

8. Also encourages all Member States to organize their own national training programmes and consider the establishment of regional and national training centres, and urges all Member States to promote cooperation between them;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to study and report on the feasibility, including costs, of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers to be administered by the Secretariat;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to collect information on peace-keeping training and similar activities and further requests the Secretary-General to issue a list based upon national submissions and to bring it up to date regularly;

11. Notes that only [forty-five] Member States have to date responded to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General on 21 May 1990 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/49 to identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which Member States would be ready, in principle, to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations, and urges Member States which have not replied to do so;

12. Further encourages studies on the possible applications of high technology to peace-keeping operations, where it would enhance their efficiency;

III

13. Recalls that the financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

14. Emphasizes again the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations, particularly with reference to the resources needed for the start-up phases of such operations;

15. Reiterates its call upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encourages again those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

16. Stresses the importance of the need to reimburse the outstanding dues of troop-contributing States;

17. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to examine all aspects of peace-keeping operations, as distinct from the provision of technical and other assistance to States upon their request, in order to ensure that they are conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner;

18. Considers it important that in establishing future peace-keeping operations, financial questions should continue to be studied seriously, particularly at the planning stage, in order to ensure the effectiveness of such operations and strict control of their expenditures;

19. Calls upon States directly concerned to take all necessary measures to facilitate the launching of peace-keeping operations, with a view to creating the necessary conditions for ensuring that they are conducted in a cost-effective manner;

IV

20. Encourages regional and subregional organizations to contribute, in the context of cooperation with the United Nations, to the effective conduct of peace-keeping operations;

21. Welcomes the factual report on the Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations 4/ and welcomes as well the elaboration on it by the Secretariat;

22. Fully recognizes the complexity of the Secretariat functions in support of peace-keeping activities, and takes note of the dispersed nature of the various offices reporting to different Under-Secretaries-General;

23. Notes that, as a result of the launching of at least four new operations, the workload of the offices concerned continued to increase, recognizes the efforts made by the Secretariat to cope with the challenge, and further notes that the Secretariat's ongoing capacity to plan and coordinate new operations and manage ongoing ones is dependent on sufficient human resources to meet the increased demands;

24. Invites the Secretary-General, given the need to improve the capacity of the Secretariat to plan and coordinate new and ongoing peace-keeping operations, to investigate the feasibility of integrating those offices whose primary functions are directly related to peace-keeping;

4/ A/46/169 and Add.1.

25. Also invites the Secretary-General to consider identifying a focal point for contacts by Member States seeking information on all facets, including operational and administrative matters, of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations;

26. Notes that informal consultations among Member States contributing personnel and other interested States held in accordance with resolution 45/75 were considered useful;

27. Takes note of the possibility for the Special Committee of holding inter-sessional open-ended informal consultations, as required, in order to have an exchange of views on operational and technical matters relating to the practical aspects of peace-keeping operations, and to receive briefings from the Secretariat and other briefings as may be appropriate;

V

28. Recognizes that peace-keeping operations are an evolving concept calling for increased attention and ongoing evaluation by the States Members of the United Nations, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

29. Also considers that the growing demands on the United Nations in the field of peace-keeping make it essential to continue to secure the greatest possible level of support from Member States;

30. Considers it useful that the Special Committee continue discussion on different aspects of the question of prevention of conflicts;

31. Considers it useful for the United Nations to monitor global developments which eventually may be transformed into a crisis and, in this connection, takes note of the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information;

32. Considers it useful that the Special Committee pursue its exchange of views on the role of United Nations personnel in, inter alia, electoral activities when they are an integral part of peace-keeping operations, and on the role of the United Nations civilian police;

33. Considers that the composition of the United Nations peace-keeping operations, taken as a whole, should be on a wide geographical basis and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make every possible effort to broaden the participation of countries in these operations;

34. Considers it advisable that the Special Committee continue the discussion of the idea of a generally acceptable text of a declaration on United Nations peace-keeping operations, which would include fundamental organizational and practical aspects involved in the conduct of peace-keeping operations and would contain recommendations on ways to improve the effectiveness of such operations;

VI

35. Urges the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

36. Decides that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

37. Invites Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1992, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration of the Special Committee, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

38. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1992;

39. Requests the Special Committee to consider authorizing its Bureau to prepare, in advance of the commencement of the session in 1992, a draft working document based on the submissions of Member States to the Secretary-General, containing specific items and elements for possible consideration by the Special Committee;

40. Also requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

41. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

UNITED
NATIONS

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1 November 1991

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COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.9

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 17, 24, 25, 27, 33 and 38 of draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.9, the General Assembly would:

(a) Welcome the report of the Secretary-General on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations 1/ and invite the Secretary-General to continue to consider using civilian personnel in the peace-keeping tasks whenever the Secretary-General deems it appropriate, taking into account the operational and other relevant needs, as well as the requirement of cost-effectiveness of the peace-keeping operations;

(b) Welcome the training guidelines issued by the Secretariat in 1991 and urge the Secretariat to keep the guidelines updated;

(c) Request the Secretariat to consider in due course the utility of similar guidelines for the training of civilian specialized units, including civilian police;

(d) Recognize the importance of peace-keeping training and consider it useful for the Secretariat to designate a focal point for all such related activities;

(e) Request the Secretary-General to study and report on the feasibility, including costs, of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers to be administered by the Secretariat;

(f) Request the Secretary-General to collect information on peace-keeping training and similar activities and further request the Secretary-General to issue a list based upon national submissions and to bring it up to date regularly;

(g) Encourage the Secretary-General to continue to examine all aspects of peace-keeping operations, as distinct from the provision of technical and other assistance to States upon their request, in order to ensure that they are conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner;

(h) Invite the Secretary-General, given the need to improve the capacity of the Secretariat to plan and coordinate new and ongoing peace-keeping operations, to investigate the feasibility of integrating those offices whose primary functions are directly related to peace-keeping;

(i) Also invite the Secretary-General to consider identifying a focal point for contacts by Member States seeking information on all facets, including operational and administrative matters, of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations;

(j) Take note of the possibility for the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations of holding inter-sessional open-ended informal consultations, as required, in order to have an exchange of views on operational and technical matters relating to the practical aspects of peace-keeping operations, and to receive briefings from the Secretariat and other briefings as may be appropriate;

(k) Consider that the composition of the United Nations peace-keeping operations, taken as a whole, should be on a wide geographical basis and request the Secretary-General to continue to make every effort to broaden the participation of countries in these operations;

(l) Request the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of observations and suggestions of Member States on peace-keeping operations and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1992.

B. Relationship of requests to the approved programme of work

2. The requests contained in paragraph 1 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j) and (k) above are related to subprogramme 2 (Peace-keeping operations) of programme 1 (Good offices and peace-making, peace-keeping, research and the collection of information) of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 2/ and to subprogramme 1 (Peace-keeping operations) under section 2 (Good offices and peace-making; peace-keeping; research and the collection of information) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. 3/

3. The request contained in paragraph 1 (l) above relates to subprogramme 1 (Security Council and political committees activities) of programme 2 (Political and Security Council affairs) of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 2/ and to subprogramme 1 (Security Council and political committees activities) under section 3 (Political and Security Council affairs) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. 3/

C. Activities by which the requests would be implemented

4. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would:

(a) With respect to paragraph 1 (a) above, in planning and organizing peace-keeping missions, consider use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping tasks where appropriate;

(b) With respect to paragraph 1 (b) above, keep the training guidelines under review and update them as required;

(c) With respect to paragraph 1 (c) above, review the feasibility and usefulness of preparing similar guidelines for the training of civilian specialized units, including civilian police;

(d) With respect to paragraph 1 (d) above, appoint a focal point in the Secretariat for peace-keeping training activities;

(e) With respect to paragraph 1 (e) above, initiate a feasibility study on the establishment of an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme to be administered by the Secretariat for national peace-keeping trainers and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session through the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

(f) With respect to paragraph 1 (f) above, collect information on peace-keeping training and similar activities, issue a list based on national submissions and update it regularly;

(g) With respect to paragraph 1 (g) above, keep all aspects of peace-keeping operations under review in order to ensure efficiency and cost-effectiveness;

(h) With respect to paragraph 1 (j) above, provide briefing and other substantive services to possible inter-sessional open-ended informal consultations. Conference services for such consultations would be provided from within permanent conference servicing capacity on an as-available basis;

(i) With respect to paragraph 1 (k) above, continue to make every possible effort to broaden the participation of countries in peace-keeping operations;

(j) With respect to paragraph 1 (l) above, prepare a compilation of observations and suggestions of Member States on peace-keeping operations for submission to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations by 30 March 1992.

5. The Secretary-General has initiated an in-depth review of the planning and management of peace-keeping operations and other special missions in order to consider ways and means of improving the managerial aspects of the political, operational, logistic, administrative and financial functions involved in planning and implementing such missions. In the context of this review, should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would respond to the invitation contained in paragraph 1 (h) and (i) above to investigate the feasibility of integrating those offices whose primary functions are directly related to peace-keeping and to consider identifying a focal point for contacts by Member States seeking information on all facets, including operational and administrative matters, of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations.

D. Modifications required in the proposed programme of work for 1992-1993

6. With respect to activities under paragraphs 4 (a), (g), (h) and (i) and 5, these relate to activities 1 and 2 programmed under subprogramme 1 (Peace-keeping operations) under section 2 (Good offices and peace-making; peace-keeping; research and the collection of information) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. 3/ Likewise, the activity under paragraph 4 (j) relates to activity 1 programmed under subprogramme 1 (Security Council and political committees activities) under section 3 (Political and Security Council affairs) of the proposed programme budget. Consequently, no modification would be required in respect of these activities.

7. As regards the training-related activities under paragraph 4 (b) to (f), these would extend the scope of activities programmed under subprogramme 1 of section 2 of the proposed programme budget. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.9, it would be necessary to add the following activities under subprogramme 1 under section 2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993:

"Activities:

"2. Parliamentary services

"(a) Parliamentary documentation: add the following - 'report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session through the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations on a feasibility study on establishment of an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme to be administered by the Secretariat for national peace-keeping trainers';

"3. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Add the following: "Promotion of efforts for peace-keeping training in the Secretariat through designation of a focal point for all such related activities."

Add the following entries:

"4. Published material

Technical material: issuance and periodic updating of a list based on national submissions of information on peace-keeping training and similar activities.

"5. Operational activities

Training: keeping the peace-keeping training guidelines issued in 1991 under review and updating them as required; reviewing the feasibility and usefulness of preparing similar guidelines for the training of civilian specialized units, including civilian police; preparing a feasibility study on establishment of an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme to be administered by the Secretariat for national peace-keeping trainers; and collecting information on peace-keeping training and similar activities."

E. Additional requirements at full cost

8. It is anticipated that, should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, activities outlined under paragraph 4 (b) to (f) above would require the establishment of a P-5 post for a senior training officer to devise a United Nations training policy for peace-keeping; coordinate all training activities undertaken by the United Nations in respect of peace-keeping; advise and assist Governments and non-governmental organizations in training activities related to peace-keeping; organize and/or attend seminars and workshops on the training of peace-keepers; maintain and update the peace-keeping training guidelines issued by the Secretariat; prepare and issue new training guidelines on civilian specialized units, including civilian police; serve as the focal point in the Secretariat for all training-related activities in the area of peace-keeping; study the possible

establishment of United Nations training schemes for peace-keeping training; coordinate the collection of information on peace-keeping training and similar activities and prepare and update a list based on national submissions; and coordinate, in cooperation with other institutions as appropriate, the development of training materials for peace-keeping. It would also be necessary to provide for a secretary, temporary assistance for a junior research assistant for specific projects, 2 personal computers with related software and equipment and travel to Europe (three times a year) and Asia (twice a year) and Africa, Central America and North America (each once a year).

9. On a full cost basis, these additional net requirements for 1992-1993 are estimated at $269,900 as follows:

	$
Established posts	124 800
General temporary assistance	27 500
Common staff costs	48 000
Travel of staff	57 700
Maintenance of office automation equipment	3 500
Acquisition of office automation equipment	8 400
Total	269 900

10. As regards conference servicing costs related to the possible holding of inter-sessional open-ended informal consultations by the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations, it is assumed that these requirements will be accommodated from within permanent conference servicing capacity on an as-available basis.

F. Potential for absorption

11. It is not anticipated that any of the above requirements can be absorbed within the provisions under sections 1 or 2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

G. Indication of additional requirements

12. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.9, it is anticipated that additional net resources of $269,900 would be required.

H. Contingency fund

13. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly towards the end of the current session.

14. No activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under sections 1 or 2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the implementation of the draft resolution may have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

I. Summary

15. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/SPC/46/L.9, it is estimated that additional appropriations of $11,900 would be required under section 1, since provision for office automation equipment for the Office for Special Political Affairs is centralized under the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, and $258,000 under section 2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. In addition, an amount of $38,300 would be required under section 36 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

Notes

1/ A/45/502.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

3/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

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Agenda item 71

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Austria*: draft resolution

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/72 of 11 December 1990,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of

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* Submitted on behalf of the Working Group on International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space of the Special Political Committee.

international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular that of the people of developing countries,

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, which contribute to international cooperation in this field,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General 1/ on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, 2/

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-fourth session, 3/

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; 4/

2. Invites States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space 5/ to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

1/ A/46/389.

2/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/46/20).

4/ Ibid.

5/ Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

3. Notes that, at its thirtieth session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 45/72; 6/

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-first session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Continue, through its working group, the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space with the aim of finalizing the draft set of principles at its next session;

(b) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitations of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(c) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee concerning the organization of work in the Legal Subcommittee;

6. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its twenty-eighth session, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/72; 7/

7. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its twenty-ninth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/46/20), sect. II.C.

7/ Ibid., sect. II.B.

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; 8/

(iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites including, inter alia, applications for developing countries;

(iv) Use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(b) Consider the following items:

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, inter alia, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

(iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

(iv) Progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth environment, in particular progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme;

(v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vi) Matters relating to astronomy;

(vii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1992 session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee: "Space technology and the protection of the Earth's environment: development of endogenous capabilities, in particular in the developing countries and in the context of International Space Year"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Subcommittee's session, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee on the special theme;

8. Considers, in the context of paragraph 7 (a) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(a) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

8/ See footnote 3.

(b) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information serice should be established to function as a centre of coordination;

(c) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(d) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

9. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should reconvene, at its twenty-ninth session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work;

10. Also endorses the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole; 9/

11. Decides that, during the twenty-ninth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space should be reconvened;

12. Endorses the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1992, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications, 10/ and urges all States to make voluntary contributions to the Programme in order to enhance its effectiveness;

13. Emphasizes the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

14. Takes note with interest of the offer of the Government of Chile to host a space conference, with a view to enhancing international cooperation in the context of the peaceful uses of outer space, including the applications of space science and technology;

9/ A/AC.105/483, annex II.

10/ See A/AC.105/478, sects. I and III.

15. Reaffirms its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of cooperation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. Invites all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. Requests all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to cooperate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. Urges Member States, international organizations and other funding sources to support the activities of the United Nations as part of International Space Year, 1992;

21. Reiterates its recommendation that Member States, in planning their activities for International Space Year, consider ways in which those activities could complement the efforts under way for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development planned for 1992;

22. Recommends that in 1992 the Committee and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should dedicate at least one meeting of their regular sessions to International Space Year;

23. Recommends that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

24. Considers that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions with space debris and other aspects of space debris, and calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, and that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee in order to allow it to follow this area more closely;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to provide information on their national research on space debris to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee;

26. Also considers that space debris could be an appropriate subject for in-depth discussion by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the future;

27. Urges all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

28. Takes note of the views expressed during the thirty-fourth session of the Committee and during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

29. Requests the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

30. Also requests the Committee to continue to consider, at its thirty-fifth session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

31. Requests the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their cooperation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

32. Requests the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.